One hundred pieces of BLACK DRESS GOODS

> MARKED DOWN -FOR-

MONDAY, MAY 13.

They will be sold without reserve for 53 59, 64 and 69 cents a yard; which IS ONE-THIRD LESS

Than regular price. They include all the fancy weaves in checks, stripes and fig-

AN UNUSUAL BARGAIN.

L. S. AYRES & CO.

P. S.—On the same day we will make an addition to our "May sale" of Ladies' Muslin Underwear of a line of Gowns, Skirts and Drawers at 95c apiece, which would be good value at \$1.50 and \$2.

DRAPERY SILKS. Hemstitched Linen Goods. NEW MATERIALS

-FOR-Table Covers, Scarfs, Throws and Tidies. New designs in Stamping Patterns.

We show an unusual large variety in this department, and respectfully invite an examina-

4 West Washington St.

LINOLEUM, ALBERT GALL'S.

ANEWBOOK

Emin Pasha forms, at the present time, the central point around which all the interest of Central Africa revolves. This volume contains letters and extracts from journals which he sent to correspondents in Europe during his residence in the Egyptian Soudan.

BOWEN-MERRILL CO.,

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Established 1853.

LAWNS,

BATISTES, ORGANDIES - AND OTHER-

All in stock.

PRICES IN PLAIN FIGURES.

PETTIS, BASSETT & CO

KNOWS SULLIVAN'S WHEREABOUTS.

A Detective Offered to Bring Him Back but the Commissioners Would Not Pay Him.

It has been a matter of frequent comment that the County Commissioners have never offered any reward for the arrest and conviction of John E. Sullivan, especially since they have shown some activity in charging others with dereliction in office. While there is no law directly authorizing them to offer a reward, commissioners in other counties of the State do so, and their acts are always sustained by people. Detectives say that reward had been soffered for Sullivan as soon as it was known to the commissioners that he was known to the commissioners that he was guilty of embezzling trust funds, he could have been arrested before he left the city.

"It has always seemed strange to me that no reward was offered for Suliivan's arrest," said Frank Lloyd, yesterday, who is at the head of one of the local detective agencies. "I know where he is, and I can bring him to Indianapolis at once if pay for the work is guaranteed. I have gone to the commissioners and told them I would arrest Sullivan and bring him here for \$500: Sullivan and bring him here for \$500; but could get no satisfaction from them. Sheriff King said he would contribute \$50 toward the amount, but the commissioners would do nothing."

It was inferred by the reporter from Lloyd's remarks that Sullivan is not in Canada, and has not been there for some time; but the detective would not tell the hiding place of the fugitive. It is known that letters have been received from him, post-marked New York, and the supposition is that he is with his parents in that city. Speaking of the refusal to offer a reward, a gentleman said yesterday: "It appears as if the commissioners do not want Sullivan brought back, and I think an explanation is due from them as to why they have taken no steps to secure his arrest It is no excuse to say that the law does not authorize them to pay rewards. The com-missioners in other counties never fail to do it for even a horse-thief, and many boards have a standing reward of \$200 for every criminal of that class who is arrested and convicted. Here is a man who robbed the trust funds placed in his charge as a county official. His stealings amounted to nearly \$50,000, and yet the commissioners act as if they thought the people would not sustain them in paying \$500, or even \$1,000, for Sullivan's apprehension and conviction. The taxpayers of Marion county, I am sure, would like to know why they seem to be so anxious for Sullivan to stay away from Indi-

Amusements. English's Opera-house will be closed all week, with the exception of Wednesday evening, when Joseph Jefferson, the noted comedian, will appear in "The Cricket on the Hearth" and "Lend Me Five Shillings." At the Grand, to-night and to-morrow evening, Dockstader's Minstrels will be the

attraction. The combination is a first-class At the Park Theater, to-day, will appear Martin Hayden and Eugenie Besserer in their sensational drama, "Held in Slavery." The engagement will continue all week.

Prof. W. L. Jukes will give daily exhibitions of his skill as a glass-blower at the

Eden Musee. At the Grand Opera-house Wednesday evening, the Thespian Society will give a performance for the benefit of St. Mary's of the Woods. A programme of choice selections, closing with a dramatic representation, will be given.

FURNITURE at Wm L. Elder's.

TEACHING SCHOOL IN UTAH

Mormon Children as the New West Society Finds Them Ready to Be Taught.

Lady Relates Her Experience and Success in that Difficult Work - The Hallelujah Rally of the Salvation Army Corps.

Yesterday morning, at Plymouth Church, Miss M. A. Hand, who has been attending the Congregational convention, gave an account of her educational work among the Mormons in Utah. She was sent out there by the New West Educational Union, which was organized in Chicago nine years ago. "As it would hinder our work in Utah," said Miss Hand, "to be known by the name of missionaries, we are called New West teachers and our schools New West schools. There has been a very encouraging growth since it was organized nine years ago. When started, it was considered a doubtful experiment to send Christian workers into Utah, and the work finally began with one contribution by one man, who gave \$1,000, and with that amount two teachers were sent out the first year. Now, at the end of nine years, instead of two teachers and two little schools in Utah, our society consists of thirty schools, seven of which have risen to the rank of academies. Our society consists of seventy teachers, mostly women. Contributors are now numbered by many thousands. Five churches have been organized in Mormon towns, and there are also industrial schools to teach little girls to sew, and societies of Christian Endeavor. We begin with little free schools, which branch out in many directions and become a source of power. While telling the work the Congregationalists are doing, I am glad to say all our leading denominations are doing well in similar work, but, they can not cover the need in that great territory, which is larger than all New England.

"The place to which I went was a little agricultural town named Heber, with 1,600 inhabitants—all Mormous. There was only one gentile family residing in the whole valley. I had to board with a Mormon family, and the children, to attend the school, would have to be Mormons. The teacher, who had been there before me, stayed three weeks before she had a single scholar. I arrived at the little town in the beautiful valley about sunset. It lay at

beautiful valley about sunset. It lay at the foot of the mountains, and as I looked about me I recalled the lines: "Where every prospect pleases And only man is vile. "Perhaps you are surprised that a Mormon would board a New West teacher. Money is a scarce article in these little agricultural towns, and there is not much of it in circulation. People live by exchange of commodities. It is not unusual to see a little girl going with an egg to a store to get a slate pencil for it, or a boy with a live chicken to get sugar for it for his mother. I was kindly treated in this family. They had a son abroad as a Mormon missionary. He had to work for nothing and support himself, and the money I paid for my board was sent to sustain him. So you see, I am doubly connected with missions—home and foreign.

doubly connected with missions—home and foreign.

"The next morning after my arrival I began work. The children were shy, the parents suspicious, and it didn't follow that because some of the children had attended the former school they would attend mine. I saw the way was to make people like me. I took to making acquaintances with the little children on the street. Children always know where every body lives. A little group of six went round with me, and helped me to make my calls. We all went into a candy shop, and that helped some. Next day I started my school with five scholars. The following day I had ten, and the number increased. But there was opposition. There was a command from the number increased. But there was opposition. There was a command from the Mormon bishop that families should not send their children. But the children liked the school. I have found it is in Utah as elsewhere. If the children want anything and plead for it long enough they are very apt to get it. My scholars ranged from four to twenty-six years of age—yes, one of my little boys was twenty-six—and all came from Mormon families. Many send their children to us because our Many send their children to us because our schools are free, and those of the Mormons are not. It is strange that in the forty-six years the Mormons have been in Utah they have no free schools. But the Mormon elders said these New West schools were dangerous and would send their children to the devil. But some of the families want their children educated, and send them anyhow.

"We teach at first only the common branches. I began the first week to teach the Bible. As they believe our Bible to be inspired there is no interference. Their missionaries take the Bible in their hands when they go out to make converts. But the Mormons hold Joseph Smith's writings to be equally inspired. I gave the scholars systematic instruction in temperance. Profanity in Utah is very shocking, even among children. I taught them Thousand among children. I taught them Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, and, also, 'Childen, obey your parents.' "It surprised these poor over-worked Mor-mon mothers that I had come to their belp and that I had not come as an enemy, but was a friend for the good of their children. Those mothers have no superfluous brightness to put in the lives of their children. It is pitiful to have children deprived of childhood's birthright in this way. The solution to the Mormon question lies through these schools. Let us save these young people for God, and home, and native land."

The Hallelujah Rally.

The Salvation Army hallelujah rally, with war memories by comrades in-arms, last night, at Lyra Hall, was not largely attended. Perhaps the candid announcement, given at previous meetings, that there would be "a silver collection at the door." had something to do with the failure of the militia to promptly aid the attack made on Satan's forces by the undaunted regulars. The Crawfordsville corps was on hand in the forefront of the battle, and led the charge with two tambourines, while an Indianapolis recruit bombarded a base drum. "Glory to His Name" was given vocally, accompanied by these barbarous instruments, which apparently was as sweet to the ears of the Salvationists as a May festival symphony. The Crawfordsville corps consisted of Captain Rhames and Cadet Bekke. The Captain is not much of a man—indeed, no man at all, but a rather good-looking young woman, and the Cadet is also a woman—both of them plainly dressed in black, and wearing homely little black bonnets, very flaring. "I am sorry that there are not more here," said Adjutant McFarlane; "but we trust the Lord for all things. He has sent this blessed rain for the farmer, and we bless His name. Let's all say amen." Everybody said amen, and then the singing began again, "The waters of Jordan may roll, but Jesus will carry me through." After this there was sung "I have found a friend in Jesus," with the

"He's the lily of the valley, The bright and morning star; He's the fairest of ten thousand

To my soul. This, with many repetitions, and drummed and tambourined to the full sat-

isfaction of every one. Adjutant McFarlane wore under his blue coat a red jacket, upon which, in yellow letters, were the words, "Salvation Army."
"I met a poor fellow the other day," said the Adjutant, with a strong Scotch accent, "who looked at my red Guernsey, and said, 'We beat them once and can beat them again.' I said, 'Who did you beat?' He said, 'The red-coats.' 'Ah,' said I, 'my dear fellow, we don't wear it as those soldiers. fellow, we don't wear it as those soldiers did. but for a very different purpose.' 'Why don't you put on a blue one?' he asked. I told him this red Guernsey kept before my mind's eye the precious blood of Jesus—the emblem of the blood shed on Calvary. And

him away because he found the Salvation army. This event took place two years ago last December. Adjutant McFarlane sung one of the lat compositions of the poet laureate of the Salvation Army, which recited the victories of the army in Amer-

It is nine years ago
Since we struck the first blow
And planted our flag in this clime, As the devil knows well, For the forces of hell Have been often repulsed in that time.

Captain Anderson then gave a "war memory," and Cadet Bekke sung. This afternoon, from 5 to 7, a banquet will be given at "the Barracks," No. 76 West New York street, and to-night, at Lyra Hall, a jubilee meeting will be held.

Methodist Ministers. At the Methodist ministers' meeting today Rev. Chas. W. Tinsley will preside. The paper will be by Rev. W. R. Jordan on "Indianapolis Methodism."

MINOR CITY MATTERS.

To-Day's Doings. BOARD OF ALDERMEN-Regular meeting. evening. ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF OIL AND WATER-COLORS—Masonic Hall, day and evening. GRAND OPERA-HOUSE - Dockstader's Minstrels, evening.

PARK THEATER-"Held in Slavery," after noon and evening. EDEN MUSEE-Professor Jukes, the glass-blower, and curiosities, afternoon and even-

BATTLE OF ATLANTA CYCLORAMA—Market street, between Illinois and Tennessee, day and

Industrial and Trade Notes. Indianapolis elevators on Saturday contained only 128,875 bushels of grain, against 278,064 bushels for the corresponding date

The Wooburn-Sarven Wheel Company has transferred about two-thirds of its men to the shops on 'he West Side, where about 1,200 wheels a day are being made. At the United States wire nail-works, operated at their full capacity, three hundred kegs of nails are being made daily. The company is two months behind its orders. Notwithstanding the extreme heat of last week, Kingan & Co. killed nearly 5,000 hogs. The slaughtering would have been heavier had it not been for the light re-

The United States Encaustic Tile Company has a large demand for its product. Mr. Landers says that it will take the company six weeks to catch up with its present orders.

The abattoir on White river is undergoing repairs. The cooling-room is being re-modeled after that of Kingan & Co., and will have a capacity for 150 or 200 carcasses of beef cattle.

Peter F. Bryce has secured a patent on his bread machine. It will turn out, it is claimed, eighty loaves a minute. He is making one on a larger scale that it is ex-pected will turn out 160 loaves a minute. Parties are negotiating with President Greene, of the Connecticut Mutual Life In-surance Company, for the building occu-pied by the Moore Desk Company. It is proposed to use it in manufacturing fine

Roberts & Allison, piano manufacturers, have contracts with a Southern house to furnish 500 instruments at the rate of thirty a month until the order is filled. They have recently increased their force of men considerably.

The Parry Cart Company has contracted with the Louisville, Ky.. Bent-wood Company for all its product during the next twelvemenths. A like contract has been made with the Bent-wood Manufacturing Company at Delphi.

The business of the Indianapolis bolt and machine-works has increased to such an extent in the last few weeks that manager Olsen says the company must enlarge its buildings. A good deal of work is being done for parties in Kentucky and Ohio.

The planing-mill men, and the door, sash and blind manufacturers, report that they have not been as busy in many years as at present. It is stated that more houses than in any preceding year, a large per cent. of them cottages, or houses costing from \$1,200 to \$3,000, are being built.

The plans for the new block which the Berkshire Insurance Company proposes to erect on South Meridian street have been sent on for the approval of the executive board of the company. It is expected that they will be returned within a few days, and that work on the improvement will be

they will be returned within a few days, and that work on the improvement will be begun at once,

The Van Camp Canning Company has in store 1,800,000 cans, which cost nearly \$45,-000. This is about one-half the number the company expects to pack this season, if the crops are good. It will commence canning strawberries week after next, and within thirty days 300 men and women, it is thought, will be at work for the company.

A member of the firm which owns one of the largest wagon manufactories in the the largest wagon manufactories in the country was in the city last week and told one of the local manufacturers that if Indianapolis got free gas his firm would establish a branch here. If that is done it will be on a scale which will greatly add to the industrial interests of the city.

A company, mostly of young men in this city, proposes to manufacture furniture equal to that made at Grand Rapids, Mich. The company has plans for its buildings, and a portion of the machinery has been ordered. During the present week four or five acres of ground on which to erect the buildings will be purchased.

Manufacturers of threshing machines, stackers and portable engines are surprised at the demand for their work. Orders are coming in from Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Minnesota and Iowa. The Eagle Machine Company, which began the season with a large stock ahead, has disposed of it, and is pushing work on both threshers and stackers to the full capacity of its works.

He Is Practicing Politics.

A Democratic politician had something of an expression of disgust, yesterday, when he asked: "You don't for a moment think ex-Governor Gray intends to practice law in Indianapolis, do you?" The reporter replied that it had been so announced, and more, that his son would be his partner. So far as to assist each other in any justifiable boycott, and with voluntary financial help of the organizations connected with "The law business is only a blind," continued the politician. "You will find that the Governor will not seek practice, and it is likely that he and Pierre will turn from any that comes to them. Our Uncle Isaac is practing politics, and nothing else. He is forming plans to capture the senatorship two years hence, and he remains in Indianapolis simply because a residence here gives him a better opportunity to work among the politicians. He could not have pulled his wires to any advantage from Union City, but being here he can often see the Democratic politicians of the State. Have you not noticed that he and Pierre are around the hotels regularly every night. They buttonhole every Democrat of any prominence who comes to the city, and nothing is left undone in that direction that would add to the Governor's chances. Gray would add to the Governor's chances. Gray is a shrewd worker, and if the next Legislature should be Democratic he will go to the Senate in place of Mr. Voorhees. Once in the Senate he expects to be called upon to accept the nomination for Vice-president in 1892."

A Little Girl Drowned.

A four-year-old daughter of John Schmalfeld, who lives near the German Orphans' Home, was drowned in Pleasant run yesterday morning. The child had wandered from home, but was not missed until a Mr. Cooper, walking along the banks of the stream, saw a child's hat floating on the water. The stream was dragged with a garden rake, and in a little while the body was found, not far from where the body picked up. The child, it is supposed, was playing on the bank of the run when the accident occurred. There was but little water in the run, and any person but a child could have easily stepped out of the deepest places.

Death of Mrs. Hollywo

Mrs. Fannie Hollywood, widow of Dick Hollywood, who was at one time the mind's eye the precious blood of Jesus—the emblem of the blood shed on Calvary. And those letters on the Guernsey always bring a man to think of the fire that God Almighty promised to send into the hearts of the people in the fire of the Holy Ghost; and this blue suit of mine represents the life of purity."

Captain Welter, of Union City, was called on for a war memory, and detailed how his father, an old German, who kept beer on his table, had driven length champion, died yesterday morning, at her home on the National road, three miles east of the city. She was born in New York forty-four years ago. Mrs. Hollywood was for several months a sufferer from cancer, which was the immediate cause of her death. She leaves six children to whom she was devoted, and who have rewarded her motherly love by doing well.

MANAGED WITH LESS COST

The Nwe Federation of Unions to Succeed the Knights in Organized Labor.

Guarding Against Causes of Failure in the Older Organization, It Is Proposed to Hold Close to an Economical Policy.

A movement is on foot to reorganize the workingmen of Indianapolis and vicinity on a new and what is believed to be a stronger basis. During the last quarter of a century various efforts have been made to unite the men in the numerous trades in the city into one strong combination, but they have all been successful for a time and then failed. The Knights of Labor came into favor here some ten or twelve years ago, and here, as all over the country, grew to be remarkably popular. The order had its origin in Philadelphia, in December, 1869, when Uriah S. Stevens, James L. Wright, Robert C. McCauley, James M. Hilsee, William Cook, Robert W. Keen and Joseph S. Kennedy subscribed their names to the obligation. It reached its greatest power about four years ago, when its leaders boasted that they were at the head of an organization that would soon control the destinies of the Republic. Three years ago the order began to decline, and since that time it has been gradually on the downward road. The officers disagreed at the Philadeiphia General Assembly. and at the Minneapolis assembly, two years ago, the disagreement spread and resulted in many of the most influential members withdrawing from the order. Two years ago there were between 2,000 and 3,000 members of the order in Indian-

apolis and vicinity, all in good standing, but a much larger number was claimed by some. The fact that it was continually draining the pocket-books of workingmen and giving nothing in return, gradually dawned upon the members, and many stopped paying dues. One one the local assemblies suspended for non-payment of dues, until there were only a few active assemblies in existence when the General Assembly met here last fall. Since that time district assembly No. 106 has had trouble with the executive board in Philadelphia, which terminated in all but one or two assemblies surrendering their or two assemblies surrendering their charters. From several thousand two years ago, the membership in this district has dwindled to sixty-four. Since the disintegration of the Knights began, trades-unions have been springing up, and it is perhaps true that labor in Indianapolis is now as well or better organized than ever before. The weakness, it is claimed, is the lack of a connecting link between the many trades-unions, or one great head connecting all. It is this the new movement proposes to supply. The object is to have as many of the trades-unions as possible become branch organizations of the American Federation of Labor.

As an initial step toward consummating As an initial step toward consummating the end in view Milton G. Farnham, an organizer for the Federation of Labor, yesterday organized, at Labor Hall, on East Washington street, the first Federal Labor Union in the city. Seventy men, representing nearly all the trades, became members. The following

officers were elected:
President—Simon Schmalholtz.
Vice-president—J. R. Hogland.
Secretary—Fred Hinnenkamp.
Treasurer—William Langstaff.
Guide—C. D. Mason.
Guard—W. W. Austin.
"Our object," said Mr. Farnham to a
Journal reporter last night. "is to or-

Journal reporter last night, "is to organize as federal unions all the trades-unions that are not attached to any inter-national organization. The printers, cigar-makers, and some others have international makers, and some others have international unions of their own, and of course can not be benefited by joining the American Federation of Labor. Nearly all the K. of L. assemblies that have gone out of existence will be reorganized as branches of the Federation of Labor. There will be trades assemblies, and also mixed assemblies. The one organized to-day was a mixed assembly. Each assembly organized will be entitled to a certain number of delegates to the Central Labor Union of the city, the same as the

societies, through the organization of such societies, through the organization of central trades and labor unions in every city, and the further combination of such bodies into State, territorial and provincial organizations; to secure legislation in the interests of the working masses; to promote the establishment of national and international trades priors based and international trades-unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies; to encourage an American federation of all national and international tradesunions; to aid and assist each other; and, furthermore, to secure national legislation in the interests of the working people, and influence public opinion, by peaceful and legal methods, in favor of organized labor. The organization is governed by an executive council. The constitution provides that the executive council shall use every possible means to organize new national or international trades-unions, and to organize local trades-unions and connect them with the federation, until such time as there are a sufficient number to form a national or international union, when it shall be the duty of the president of the federation to see that such organization is formed. The founders of the order say: "While we recognize the right of each trade to manage its own affairs, it shall be the duty of the executive council to secure the unification of all labor organizations,

the A. F. L. in the event of a strike or lock-out, when duly approved by the executive The revenue of the federation, it is provided, shall be derived from international, national, district, or local trade or la-bor unions, who have to pay to president of the federation capita tax of one-fourth one cent a month for each member in good standing. The president and members of the executive council are paid small salaries. It is claimed for the federation that it is based on better financial principles than the Knights of Labor, as it is managed in an economical way and members are not called upon to pay enormous salaries to a number of useless officers.

"The Knights of Labor is an organization that has simply imposed upon the laboring that has simply imposed upon the laboring men of the country," said a former member of the order last night, "and has never given anything in return. Powderly spends all his time in Scranton, Pa., studying law, and yet the laboring men of the country are paying him \$5,000 per year. Hays, the general secretary, only receives \$2,000 a year, yet he boards at one of the finest hotels in Philadelphia, where he has a suit of rooms. It is no wonder that wage-workers are deserting the organization.

The work of organizing Federal unions here will be pushed, and in a short time it is expected to have quite a number in operation. Any seven wage-workers of good character, and favorable to tradesunions, have the privilege of forming a local "Federal Labor Union."

Gave Him a Cane. Yesterday being the forty-seventh anniversary of the birthday of the Rev. Dr. S.

A. Keen, pastor of Roberts Park Church, the Sunday-school scholars gave him a gold-headed cane as a token of love and esteem, and with the gift was an expression of thanks for his untiring zeal in the work of the school. Dr. Ritter made the presentation speech, and said that while the gift was not as valuable as the alabaster

If there was any department of his church-work, he said, that he loved more than another, it was that of the Sunday-school.

EAGER TO MAKE A TRADE.

Valuable Piece of Real Estate That a Buyer Was Anxious to Get at Less than its Worth.

The friends of a certain real estate agent tell a story at his expense that is enjoyed by those who know his eagerness at all times to make a trade. He has had on his lists of sellers for some time two men of the same name, each of whom had a piece of property on College avenue for sale. One piece was valued at \$3,500 and the other at \$5,000, and both are good bargains at these figures. One day last week, as the agent was sitting in his office, he was accosted by a friend with the remark, "Say, I want to know your price on that house on College avenue. I have a notion to buy it." "Well," replied the agent, "the price asked is \$3,500."

"What, did you say \$3,500?"
"Yes, can't take a cent less. The place is worth that if it's worth anything." This last opinion seemed to coincide exactly with that of the buyer, for without much delay he began to talk about drawing up delay he began to talk about drawing up the necessary papers. In the course of the afternoon the deed was prepared and all the preliminary steps were taken toward a final settlement, but it was decided to wait until the next morning before completing the sale. During the evening the purchaser, while chuckling to himself over his good luck, drove up to what he was inclined to look upon as his prospective home, and at the door he was met by a servant girl. According to his request he was shown through the rooms, as he said he had bought the house. To this assertion the occupant, a prominent busines tion the occupant, a prominent busines man, took exceptions, claiming that he had a lease on the property for one year, with the condition that he was to be duly noti-fied in case of its changing hands. Such notice, he claimed, he had not received, and that there certainly must be some mistake. Early the next morning the disappointed purchaser entered the agent's of-fice and demanded an explanation. After some investigation the agent discovered that he had sold the five thousand-dollar property at the price of the other. As a consequence of his blunder both houses are still awaiting buyers.

What Was Taken from Him. Thieves entered the residence of Oscar Hoover, on Decatur street, yesterday afternoon, and carried away a gold watch, a check for \$100 on Fletcher & Churchman's Bank, and articles of smaller value.

Elegant Business Quarters. The four rooms on the first floor of the Thorpe Block, 83 and 85 East Market street, are being prepared by the owners for the different departments of the general and local business of the McGilliard & Dark Insurance Agency, including the home office of the Indiana Insurance Company, the general agency of the Citizens' Insurance Company of Evansville and the local agency of several Eastern companies. They will occupy these commodious quarters June 1, 1889.

Window Screens. We have the most convenient adjustable window screens made. Call and see them. Also all the regular sizes screen doors, screen wire, screen window and door frames; hinges and everything you need in that line. Call and let us fit you out.

HILDEBRAND & FUGATE, 52 South Meridian street.

Prepare for Hot Weather. We have "Alaska" hard-wood refrigerators, economical in ice and perfect in operation; "Gate City" filters, "Success" and "Quick Meal" gas and gasoline stoves, "M. & D." wrought steel ranges.

WM. H. BENNETT & SON, 38 S. Meridian st.

HANDY TO HAVE.

"Did you bring a field-glass with you?"
"Never thought of that; but we can drink out of the We have both field-glasses and flasks—the latter daintily wrought in silverware of different kinds, Both are handy to have. We keep also a multitude of articles of use and ornament, which a whole column of space would not suffice even to catalogue their names. Come see them.

Denison House.

HOTEL ENGLISH, Northwest Side Circle Park. Best hotel building in Indianapolis. One of the best kept hotels for the prices charged in the country. Rate for transient \$2 per day. Very favorable rates given regular customers. Good location, rooms, bath, elevator and all modern conveniences.

- BUT PRICES WILL -

TALKLOUDALLWEEK

100 doz. Boys' Waists, in all sizes, 25c; worth from 50c to \$1.00. 50 doz. more of those Ladies' Mitts in all colors (except black), at 19c, well worth 50c. Don't fail to attend to our great linen sale. Look in our windows all week for bargains in all kinds of Table Linen, Towels, Crashes, etc. New line stamped goods. Don't fail to see our new Summer Dress Goods, new Sateens, etc. Big cuts in Ladies' Summer Underwear, in fact it will pay to see our full line in every department at

6 & 8 West Washington St.,

speaks for itself. We employ only artists and experts in their work in our various lines. It is pertinent in this place to thank them for their careful endeavors. In the great rush of Spring Trade, which set in early with us, and still continues, these men have not been tempted into "slouchy" or hurried work, but have conscientiously done the kind that, as usual, speaks for itself. Our clerks, too, have aided by their faithfulness in handling the great amount of orders which our kind friends have entrusted to us. In short, we have a "working" force, and as customers supply the work it is a case of "survival of the fittest" all around, and everybody is happy.

HOW IT IS DONE

If you will see our work in a house you

will not need to ask who did it. It

ASTMAN, SCHLEICHER & LEE, CARPETS, DRAPERIES, WALL-PAPER.

The Largest House in the State

WE are now prepared to take orders for any and all kinds of Rubber Boots and Shoes

Manufactured by THE L. CANDEE & CO.,

Consisting of Hip, Sporting, Knee and Short Boots, Lumberman's Overs, together with a full line of Men's, Boys', Women's, Misses' and Child's Rubber Shoes, heavy, medium and light, also a complete line of specialties in all widths and sizes.

In addition to the above popular brand of goods, we can offer you a line of

SECONDS

Manufactured by The L. Candee & Co., stamped FEDERAL. Merchants dealing in Rubbers are particularly invited to call and examine our stock before placing their orders.

McKEE & BRANHAM. 102 & 104 S. Meridian St.

INDIANAPOLIS, : : : IND. LOOK OUT FOR 1889

SPECIAL BREW

BOCKBEER

P. Lieber & Co.'s Brewing Co. JAC. METZGER & CO

30 & 32 E. Maryland St.

In bottles, to be had from Friday, March 22, on.

GAS STOVES

1,500 now in use in the city. They give perfect satisfaction. No kindling required; no coal to carry; no ashes to remove. Prices from \$2 to \$16.

GAS ENGINES,

From one.eighth horse-power up. We sell to gas-consumers in this city only. On exhibition and for sale at the

GAS COMP'Y 47 South Pennsylvania St.

If You Want an Investment At WHELDEN'S, Gents' Furnisher, Look at the two-story brick block at the northwest corner of Ninth street and College avenue; two store rooms and dwellings above. Property all rented to one tenant at \$540 per annum. Very low rent; price \$6,000; owned by non-resident who wants

> Another non-resident wants an offer on the lot at the northeast corner of Broadway On 80 feet on N. Delaware, south of Sev-On 45 feet on Tennessee, near Seventh st. IOHN S. SPANN & CO.,

> FOR SALE, On West Washington street, 3-story brick block; lot 16 10.12xx195; price, \$4,000. Also, a good business property northeast, \$8,500; rents \$85 per month. WM. GORDON, Baldwin Block.

86 East Market Street.

E have received a stock of the large Photograph of the 70th Indiana, taken at the Treasury Building at Washington, D. C. Price, \$2.00 each. They can be sent by express only. Orders solicited.

CATHCART, CLELAND & CO. 26 East Washington St.

BRUSH BRILLIANCY Arc and Incandescence ELECTRIC

For particulars address BRUSH ELECTRIC CO.,

CLEVELAND, OHIO. CHICAGO ART GLASS CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN STAINED, ORNAMENTAL and BEVELED GLASS. Memorial Church Windows a Specialty.

EDWARD SCHURMANN, No. 6 Odd-Fellows' Hall.

FUNERAL DIRECTOR KREGELO TELEPHONE 564.

FREE AMBULANCE 125 North Delaware Street.

Persons desiring to purchase a Refrigerator (LILLY & STALNAKER, should examine THE BALDWIN DRY AIR, made both in hard and dry wood. 64 East Washington St.

ALL LEADING LINES OF INDIANA PAPER STATIONERY COMPANY At Lowest Rates.

ALBERT GALL